

MEMO

TO: Prevention Partnership Providers and
Local Public Health Units

FROM: Molly Sander
Immunization Surveillance Coordinator

RE: Availability of Hepatitis A Vaccine

DATE: January 25, 2006

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) met in October and discussed recommendations for the routine use of hepatitis A vaccine. The following recommendations were made:

- All children should receive hepatitis A vaccine at 12 months of age (i.e., 12-23 months). Vaccination should be completed according to the licensed schedules and integrated into the routine childhood and adolescent vaccination schedule. Children who are not vaccinated by 2 years of age can be vaccinated at subsequent visits.
- Counties (i.e., McKenzie, Mountrail, McLean, Sioux, Rolette, Benson, Barnes, Ramsey, and Eddy) with existing hepatitis A vaccination programs for children 2-18 years are encouraged to maintain these programs. In these areas, new efforts focused on routine vaccination of children 12 months of age should enhance, not replace, ongoing programs directed at a broader population of children.

Previously, hepatitis A vaccine was approved for use in children 2 years of age and older. Hepatitis A vaccine is now approved for all children 12 months of age and older. The North Dakota Department of Health (NDDoH) recommends administering the first dose of hepatitis A vaccine at 12 months and the second dose at 18 months, in order to incorporate hepatitis A vaccination into the routine schedule and to avoid missed opportunities.

Final recommendations for hepatitis A vaccination have not yet been published in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR).

NDDoH Immunization Program will be supplying hepatitis A vaccine for administration to all North Dakota children.

The updated hepatitis A Vaccine Information Statement (VIS) is now available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A camera-ready copy of the hepatitis A VIS is enclosed.

Please contact the NDDoH Immunization Program with any questions or concerns at 701.328.3386 or toll-free at 800.472.2180.

Enclosure

HEPATITIS A VACCINE

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

1 What is hepatitis A?

Hepatitis A is a serious liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV). HAV is found in the stool of persons with hepatitis A. It is usually spread by close personal contact and sometimes by eating food or drinking water containing HAV.

Hepatitis A can cause:

- mild “flu-like” illness
- jaundice (yellow skin or eyes)
- severe stomach pains and diarrhea

People with hepatitis A often have to be hospitalized (up to about 1 person in 5).

Sometimes, hepatitis A causes death (about 100 per year in the U.S.).

A person who has hepatitis A can easily pass the disease to others within the same household.

Hepatitis A vaccine can prevent hepatitis A.

2 Who should get hepatitis A vaccine and when?

WHO?

Some people should be routinely vaccinated with hepatitis A vaccine:

- Persons 1 year of age and older traveling to or working in countries with high or intermediate prevalence of hepatitis A, such as those located in Central or South America, the Caribbean, Mexico, Asia (except Japan), Africa, and eastern Europe.

- Children and adolescents who live in states or communities where routine vaccination has been recommended.
- Men who have sex with men.
- Persons who use street drugs.
- Persons with chronic liver disease.
- Persons who are treated with clotting factor concentrates.
- Persons who work with HAV-infected primates or who work with HAV in research laboratories.

Other people might get hepatitis A vaccine in special situations:

- Hepatitis A vaccine might be recommended for children or adolescents in communities where outbreaks of hepatitis A are occurring.

Hepatitis A vaccine is not licensed for children younger than 1 year of age.

WHEN?

The hepatitis A vaccine series may be started whenever a person is at risk of infection.

For travelers, the vaccine series should be started at least one month before traveling.

Two doses of the vaccine are needed for lasting protection. These doses should be given at least 6 months apart.

Hepatitis A vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

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Some people should not get hepatitis A vaccine or should wait

- Anyone who has ever had a severe (life-threatening) **allergic reaction to a previous dose** of hepatitis A vaccine should not get another dose.
- Anyone who has a severe (life threatening) **allergy to any vaccine component** should not get the vaccine. Tell your doctor if you have any severe allergies. Some hepatitis A vaccine contains alum and 2-phenoxyethanol.
- Anyone who is **moderately or severely ill** at the time the shot is scheduled should probably wait until they recover. Ask your doctor or nurse. People with a **mild illness** can usually get the vaccine.
- Tell your doctor if you are **pregnant**. The safety of hepatitis A vaccine for pregnant women has not been determined. But there is no evidence that it is harmful to either pregnant women or their unborn babies. The risk, if any, is thought to be very low.

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What are the risks from hepatitis A vaccine?

A vaccine, like any medicine, could possibly cause serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of hepatitis A vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

Getting hepatitis A vaccine is much safer than getting the disease.

Mild problems

- soreness where the shot was given (*about 1 out of 2 adults, and up to 1 out of 5 children*)
- headache (*about 1 out of 6 adults and 1 out of 20 children*)
- loss of appetite (*about 1 out of 12 children*)
- tiredness (*about 1 out of 14 adults*)

If these problems occur, they usually last for 1 or 2 days.

Severe problems

- serious allergic reaction, within a few minutes to a few hours of the shot (*very rare*)

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What if there is a moderate or severe reaction?

What should I look for?

- Any unusual condition, such as a high fever or behavior changes. Signs of a serious allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

What should I do?

- **Call** a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.
- **Tell** your doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
- **Ask** your doctor, nurse, or health department to report the reaction by filing a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form.

Or you can file this report through the VAERS web site at www.vaers.org, or by calling 1-800-822-7967.

VAERS does not provide medical advice.

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How can I learn more?

- Ask your doctor or nurse. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call 1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)
 - Visit CDC websites at: www.cdc.gov/hepatitis or www.cdc.gov/nip



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